

BENSON GIVES MARINE POLICY

American-Owned Ships Almost National Necessity, He Says.

Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, presents some interesting ideas as to the United States' marine policies in the June issue of The Nation's Business.

"Our foreign competitors," he says, "are more dependent on ocean trade than we are."

The admiral says in part: "I feel that the close of this great war leaves the United States facing the most serious situation that it has ever faced in its history."

We have shown by our limitless potentialities to the entire world our invincibility. They have seen how we could rapidly build up a merchant marine, how we could carry our troops across the Atlantic Ocean, how we could build a barrage across the North Sea.

They have seen that there is no problem that is at all possible, and that is necessary for the accomplishment of any enterprise that we wish to enter, that we will not attempt, and not only attempt, but carry to a successful conclusion.

"I feel this very strongly, that had we not accomplished anything else in this world, had we nothing else to show for the tremendous expenditure, we would have accomplished quite enough for what we have done in the way of money by convincing the world of what we can do when the occasion arises."

"The three elements that a merchant marine depends on are: Ships to begin with. We have the ships. The next is the fuel to propel those ships; the third is communication."

"At the present time we have the fuel. But the fuel situation is a very serious one. The modern merchant ship must use fuel oil, or it must lose out in competition with foreign competitors. Most of the modern ships are using fuel oil."

"If we are forced by conditions to return to the use of coal for our merchant marine we might as well give up the problem. Our foreign competitors are using every means to so completely control the fuel oil situation that in the very near future—if there is not some legislation that will give us the power to exert certain pressure on foreign interests—they will be able to keep us from securing the oil fuel that we must have."

Details of \$10,000,000 McAdoo Fund Revealed By High Public Official

NEW YORK, June 1.—Additional revelations as to how Bernard M. Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne failed to swing the Democratic National Executive Committee to William G. McAdoo for President, despite the offer of a \$10,000,000 "slush fund," were made yesterday.

It was provoked by the declaration of Wilbur W. Marsh, treasurer of the National committee, before the Kenyon Committee of Senators investigating primary campaign contributions.

According to newspaper reports, Marsh, answering the question, "Why did Baruch and Chadbourne appear before your committee?" said:

"Oh, they just dropped in to make suggestions as to how to raise \$75,000 or \$80,000 for typewriters, electrical machines and physical equipment for the national headquarters in the 1920 campaign."

This excited the mirth of a United States Government official who was in constant attendance at the secret sessions of the National Executive Committee at Atlantic City, September 25, 26 and 27.

Marsh's Horse Laugh.

This official said yesterday: "Marsh's statement ought to make a horse laugh. Baruch and Chadbourne reached Atlantic City Thursday, September 23. They started to work in McAdoo's behalf immediately, interviewing members of the executive committee."

"They saw Wilbur W. Marsh, Fred B. Lynch, of Minnesota; Clark Howell, of Georgia; Norman E. Mack, of New York; J. Bruce Kremer, of Montana, and other members of the committee individually and pleaded with them to join them in nominating McAdoo for President."

"Mack was all but persuaded at one time. He finally agreed to think it over, provided he was assured that President Wilson would not be a candidate for a third term. Lynch, Marsh, Kremer, Howell and a majority of the committee frankly told Baruch and Chadbourne that they would back Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer to the limit and that it would be suicidal to try and name a 'Crown Prince.' Furthermore Lynch, and Marsh chiefly, urged that Palmer, being a member of the National Executive Committee circle, that, if nothing else, would warrant them in supporting him so long as he might be a candidate.

"It was after all other arguments

failed that Baruch and Chadbourne suggested that much money would be needed to run the 1920 campaign and that they were prepared to underwrite it from \$10,000,000 up in case McAdoo were the candidate. The Palmer men stood firm, however.

"On Friday, September 25, William D. Jamieson, director of finances, appeared before the committee in secret session. He announced that as far more money would be needed for the 1920 campaign than in any previous one, he had evolved a scheme to raise from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. He told the committee his plan called for 2,000,000 contributors of from \$5 to \$10 each.

"Baruch and Chadbourne suddenly appeared in the executive chamber. Chadbourne denounced the Jamieson plan as cumbersome, expensive and impractical. He gave the committee the benefit of his experience in collecting the New York mayoralty \$2,000,000 'slush fund' of 1917. He urged that a few rich men could get together at a luncheon or dinner and in a few hours get up a far greater fund than could possibly be collected in a nationwide drive.

Baruch Nods Approval.

"Chadbourne frankly agreed to unite with Baruch and others in collecting as big a fund as was needed if the proper candidate for the Presidency were named. Then he eulogized McAdoo as the ideal candidate.

"Baruch kept nodding his head during Chadbourne's appeal. 'Palmer, I believe, was out of the room when Chadbourne spoke. He came in later. After Baruch and Chadbourne had retired there was an angry consultation among the Attorney-General and his supporters.

"The result of the Jamieson-Chadbourne dispute was that neither plan for collecting the 1920 campaign fund was adopted."

LIVE IN BARN IN N. Y. STATE.

BROCTON, N. Y., June 1.—Because of the house shortage here, many families have taken up their residences in barns this spring. It was expected large building activities would take place here, but the plans were abandoned because of the high cost of materials and labor.

TRAVELING HOTEL IN FRANCE

PARIS, June 1.—Visitors to the battlefields will put up for several nights in the traveling hotels, which are a cross between a sleeping car and a hospital train. The rooms are only a little larger than an average sleeping compartment.

WOODS' MANAGERS SCENTED SCANDAL

Sought Expert Legal Advice Before Losing Golden Flood In Indiana.

(Continued from First Page.)

If he allowed this coterie to run his campaign I would oppose him, although I was personally friendly to him.

"Senator Harding did allow this coterie to take charge of his campaign, and he selected as his campaign manager a man who was actively identified with the coterie referred to," Wolfe continued.

"Senator Harding's campaign fell under the control of a political crowd or machine I regard as a menace to the best interests of the people of Ohio," Wolfe said. "I therefore opposed him."

Disregards Warning.

"I warned Senator Harding if he put his campaign in the hands of the interests dominating the inside coterie I have spoken of I could not support him. He disregarded my warning. My opposition was directed not so much against him personally, but against the political crowd he stood for and against the element of Ohio Republicans to whom I was opposed."

"I really wished to be for Senator Harding, but it was impossible for me to support him when he allowed a political machine I considered obnoxious to run his campaign for him."

Wolfe said he spent \$12,500 of his own money in sending "attacks on the Harding organization through the mails to the people of Ohio."

"And your attacks on the Harding organization had the reflex action of benefiting Gen. Leonard Wood's campaign in Ohio," asked Senator Reed, Democrat, Ohio.

"They did," Wolfe answered.

Spent \$100,000 in Ohio.

Wolfe estimated that \$100,000 was spent for Senator Harding in Ohio.

"The testimony of Harry M. Daugherty, Senator Harding's manager, was that a little over \$100,000 was raised altogether by him, of which \$83,000 was spent in Ohio," Senator Edge, Republican, N. J., said.

"I don't believe \$35,000 was all the Harding people spent in Ohio," Wolfe retorted.

"They had control of the election machinery and had men running up and down the State in Senator Harding's candidacy."

"Senator Harding and I had been friends, and I told him if he permitted Harry Daugherty and the interests he was connected with to run his

campaign and name his delegates would fight him. I did not demand the right to pick the delegates, as has been charged by the Harding people. I simply refused to support a campaign run by a political machine or coterie I was opposed to and I believed was not run in the best interests of the people of Ohio."

INDIAN UPRISINGS SPREAD.

Indian uprisings at Caja Bamba, Ecuador, are spreading, the State Department was advised today. The uprisings are caused by new tax legislation. The police are engaged with the rebels who control the heights over the city.

Two Soviet Cavalry Regiments Advancing On Armenian Forces

LONDON, June 1.—Two Russian cavalry regiments crossed the Armenian frontier at Usuncala on May 21, and are advancing into Armenia, says a delayed official dispatch from Tiflis. Armenia has protested to the Soviet government at Moscow, and has sent troops to the spot, the dispatch adds.

1,200 TURKS ARE SLAIN BY FRENCH AT AINTAB

PARIS, June 1.—Twelve hundred Turks were killed near Aintab in a battle with the French, according to a dispatch to the Petit Journal from Beyrouth. The French occupied Aintab, the report said.

30,000 AUSTRIAN WARDS.

The Austrian government has more than 30,000 children under Government protection, according to a report to the Children's Bureau here.

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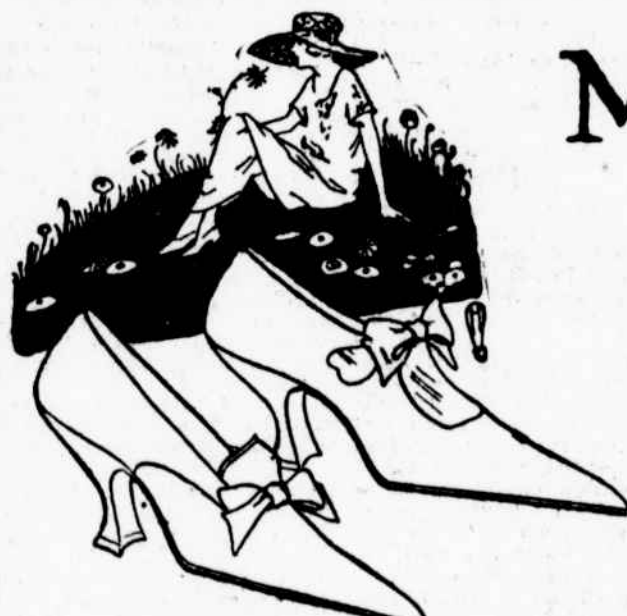
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All \$10 Oxfords—in all leathers. Some \$10 and \$12 High Shoes	\$8.75
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All \$7.50 Oxfords—tans, blacks, whites. 15 styles High Shoes.	\$5.75

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